

PRICE 2d.

PRICE 2d.

GENUINE CLEARANCE SALE

At the close of the Premium, No. 11 King-street, expires at the end of the present month.

R. C. MAGON
has determined to relinquish the

MEDICINE BUSINESS
carried on there. Addressed to a quiet sale, and a large portion only now being offered, and other purchases are invited to take advantage of the opportunity. As the coming season, he is offering the whole at

THE TERMINATION OF THE SALE.
to enable him to meet the present state of the

THE STOCK COMPRISES—

Hosiery, Gloves, and Hairs	...	\$200
Hats, Tricots, and Bangs	...	300
Children, Toys, and Tennis Rackets	...	200
Books, Stationery, and Stationery	...	500
Manufacture Cords and Underwear	...	500
Total	...	\$2000

The whole of which, to effect a clearance, is offered for

POSITIVE SALE.

Customers, and purchasers of the present season.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
AT
COST PRICE.
Observe the Address
181 KING-STREET.
The Tailoring Business is carried on as usual in the
adjoining premises.
129 KING-STREET.

T. M. ALCOCK, Watchmaker, Manufacturing
a Jeweller and Diamond Setter. Importer of high-class
Gold and Silver Chronographs and Watches. Diamond and
Gem Jewellery, Standard Gold and Silver Goods, Electro-
plated Clocks, Pocketknives, &c., &c.

American Elgin and Waltham Watches in all grades,
duplicate parts. All repairs with the companies' materials.

grain.
 United State of Württemberg on the premises.
 T. M. ALCOCK,
 325 Despatcher, Haymarket.

Established 1850.
PIANOS. LITTA, SIMON, & SCHWERTHEIM.
 MEININGER, RONISCH, KAPE,
PIANOS. TRUBNER, CONRAD,
 MANFELD, &c. &c.
PIANOS. BAND INSTRUMENTS
 AND ORGANS.
PIANOS. S. HOFFMANN and CO.,
 FIFTY-STREET,
 AMERICAN.

WALTHAM WATCHES.
WALTHAM WATCHES.
WALTHAM WATCHES.
 THE TIME-KEEPER OF THE
 CENTURY. Best Watch in the
 World. W. Wm. Every Price.
 Sold by all Watchmakers and
 Jewellers.

WALTHAM WATCHES.
WALTHAM WATCHES.

FURNITURE. ENGLISH
and
FURNITURE. CONTINENTAL
FURNITURE. PUNTURE
ON HAND.
FURNITURE. INSPECTION INVITED.
FURNITURE. S. ROFFMAN and CO.,
FIFTY-SEVENTH
Oaks and Dividends on Shares.
THE OTHER AMALGAMATED GOLD-MINING
COMPANY, No Liability.
REASONFIELD, TALLMANIA.
NOTICE is hereby given that CALL, the second of
Thirtypence per share has been made on the contributing
share in the above Company, payable by the undersigned
the Company's office, 55 Pitt-street, on WEDNES-
DAY, 11th November, 1881. F. S. MACDORMIST.
GREAT EXTENDED GOLD-MINING COM-
PANY, Limited.
THE GOLDMINE, N. S. W.

Division of one halfpenny per share is now payable to shareholders at the Office, 25 Market Street, Buildings, Glasgow, Scotland, upon the production of the title deed to the underlying shares.

GRO. H. COX, Liquidator.

Sydney, 10th October, 1887.

WANTED, SITUATION as Bailiemy-man or Bailiemy-clerk in charge of batteries and astronomical tables; 10 years' experience from one company; first-class astronomical, gold-silver, and mathematical work.

Teleg. Office, Sydney, N.S.W.

Municipal Council Notices.

BOBOUGH OF PARAMATTA

PARAMATTA WATER SUPPLY LOAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, the Council of the Borough of Paramatatta has authority by Resolution to issue Fourteen Hundred and Ninety-four Pounds of the said Loan.

The purpose for which the said loan is intended to be applied is the liquidation of the debt thereon incurred for the construction and maintenance of the Borough Water Supply Refractory due to the said Borough on January 1, 1909. The principal amount of the said loan is \$250,000.00, the interest thereon is \$10,000.00 per annum, and increasing, so that the total amount of the said loan and interest is \$350,000.00. The aggregate amount of existing loans to the said Borough is \$100,000.00, and the total indebtedness of the Borough will not be increased by the loan now proposed.

The estimated revenue for five years is \$400,000.

By order of the Board of Aldermen,
J. WICKHAM
Council Clerk.

Town Hall, Paramatta.

BY REQUEST OF MARSHALLVILLE
PLANS for the Permanent Levels of RE-
STRAINED JAYES on the West side of town
for impounding during business hours. All objections to
these must be lodged with us in writing not later than
the 20th instant.

GEORGE H. GILL,
Cassid Clerk.

Town Hall, Marshallville,
15th October, 1891.

Business Cards.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Marshall Bros., Dentists,
141 Elizabeth-st., near Market—One simultaneous.
REPAIRS AND TREATMENT OF THE TEETH OF
CHILDREN, all branches. 725 Oxford-st., Pad., opp. newspaper
office.
COOK, Sill, Woolen, and Cotton Dress, men's wear
and Tailor Shop, 160 E. Second-st., between
Railway Bridge, and St. Hunter-st. Gent.'s apparel cleaned
and pressed daily. Mornings early on shortest notice.

[illegible]

JAMES MORRISON STOCK, Stationer,
LAND AGENT.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT
and consignments of stock received.
LADIES, CONSULT MADAME TAYLOR, N.
Kills, to Palmer-street, Westmoreland.
MEDICAL CHALK, Electroplastist. Consulting
man. See notices—free medicine, healing
MEDICAL EXPERT.
CONSULTATION BY LETTER.
Dr. J. C. DILLON,
189 Colburn-street, East Melbourne,
will undertake to write in the colony.
The early hours of the morning are devoted
and registered under the Medical Board of Victoria, and open
to all. Leaves London, Brighton at 8.30 P.M. every Monday.

3

Investments in Real Estate, including new Premises, Houses, Cottages, Orchards.

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For more information and full particulars apply to the
Secretary,
Warrnah Gool Company,
Rushmore, Chesham, Sydney.
O W A R R A L

BULLHORN ESTATE. - (Under Building) **STEPS** for
SALE. Pleasant Farming Estates to Land.
Good Landscapes built on terms convenient to intending
investors.

For terms, plans, and other particulars apply to
J. G. MORRIS, Bowral,
or the
Secretary the **Burnaham Park Property Company, Limited,**
10 Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, first-class **FARM** of 30 acres, more
richly wooded in Richmond Lockwood, near Richmond
Road. The farm is almost entirely new, only from
Richmond. The terms is almost as good as Richmond.

W. H. G. GUEST, Agent, Richmond.

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE NEVER
will without it.
FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE NEVER
Cures Liver Complaints.
FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE NEVER
Insist on FREEMAN'S
FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE NEVER
Original and True.

CONVALESCENT HOME
at GLENVIEW, BOWRAL, N.S.W., M.D., E.
contains a few **REMARKABLE PATENTS**
in **CHLORODYNE** CHLOROGEN.

For Terms, apply to **ASHE.**

PHIAT'S DEVONIAN CREAM is the best pre-
paration for strengthening, cooling, and
soothing the hair, for straightening, curling, and
preventing the hair from falling out, and
preventing dandruff; and will whiten the skin
and prevent the face from becoming
wrinkled.

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ently forward, and it is quite evident that the

There was a general organic extravagant public expenditure, out of which everyone got as big a share as the plunger as he could. There was no saving, no accumulation of funds, for they bore a heavy tax on the land of prior right to the mortgagee—given by individuals, and in the fulness of time, when the taxes had been paid, the mortgagee was the owner of the land gradually abandoned it to the two sets of mortgagees. The holders of the individual mortgages are now in a very unenviable position. They have no redeemable bonds they will have hard work in establishing other actual settlers to repurchase the wilderness. All this may, perhaps, be done to some extent by the Government, but it is not probable that the Farmers' Alliance troubles spring from evils for more complex than a mere ordinary debtor and creditor relation between mortgagee and mortgagor. The growth of communities has been rapid enough to bear successfully the burden of all debts, both public and private, however large the mortgages. The growth of the country is the most marvelous prosperity seen. Feverishness, extravagance, and waste, as in all things, are not unusual, and when a halt comes, as it did come in 1873, or two years ago, it is natural and healthy. The cause of the present general accumulation of debts, as it was for a Greek in the time of the Peloponnesian war, is the rapidity of the Revolution, or a Roman in the latter days of the Republic. It is now hoped that the abundance of money will enable the farmer to pay his price that he can afford to pay for the crops, and that it will enable the farmer honestly to meet his current obligations, and that we shall thus again escape mortgage, just as we did in the days of the Revolution. But the farmer's hand on the other side of the Atlantic. But the bulk of the principal of the debts will remain undischarged, and only a continuous run of good fortune for the next twenty years will enable the danger now menacing the South to be averted.

Gold has begun to flow back from the other side, and the small and feeble stream. Our grain crops, however, are, if anything, better than anticipated, and every bushel of surplus will find a ready market in Europe. The economic situation, therefore, is not so gloomy; but it will probably sell enough wheat to make up in money for the shortage. Speculators of all kinds have had a substantial profit, and the market is being dominated mainly by our own capitalists, English and German speculators having apparently lost either the desire or the power to give a decisive direction to the market. The price of gold is rising, and a speedy coming of a premium on gold, but the Western people are still almost unanimous in demanding free coinage, and the producers of silver are not likely to inspire them with misgivings. What they want is "plenty of cheap money, and the cheaper the better," and it is hard to see how the Eastern nations, if they are to be successful, can do that, if the unlimited coinage of silver dollars will give it to them.

Perhaps the most burning question of the hour, though it is not so financially of very temporary importance, is the repression of immigration, and especially the Hebrew variety of it. Only a few days ago the Cooper Institute and bitterly denounced the local managers of the Hirsch fund for swamping all the trades in which the Jews were engaged with their competition for employment. In some of the clothing trades wages have from this cause already decreased 60 per cent. The Russian has been driven to the wall, and Russia has been barely begun, at the most only about 60,000 persons having as yet reached our shores. In New Jersey an agent of the Hirsch fund has been driven to the wall, but it

Electoral Bill, for instance, practically abolished the residential qualification, while their constituents were enough to elect them to the House, the electing the one man one vote principle. Their so-called labour bills bristled with harassing restrictions upon the individual employers, and their Land Bill was a measure of labour. Their Land Bill was a deliberate attempt at land nationalisation. It abolished the purchasing clause under perpetual lease tenure, and substituted the one man one vote principle, and the one man one run" system. Although it has been criticised this session by the action of the Legislative Council, it is certain to be introduced again next session. The Government have introduced a number of measures which meet with a similar fate. The most important measure of the session, the Land and Income Tax Bill, will change what it makes in the incidence of taxation is a very sweeping one, and many regard it with alarm as likely to prove detrimental to the progress of the country. It reaches the effect of lumping up big estates, and restraining large capitalists from investing in land in New Zealand. The attempt on the part of the Government to reduce the enormous amount of the honorarium paid to members was an unwholesome endeavour to plunder the public treasury, and was a significant commentary upon the attitude of the Government towards industry and economy. The fact is, that during the session just closed spirit of plunder pervaded the House, encouraged various members to take out what pecuniary patronage and public money were at their disposal among their own supporters. The contrast between the performances of the 30th and 31st sessions is very marked. The scandal still continues, depression has not been charmed away,

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1891

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THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF SYDNEY.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR THRELFALL.

At the Y. M. C. A. Hall yesterday evening Professor Threlfall delivered a lecture under the auspices of the Sydney Electric Light Association, on the subject of "The Electric Lighting of Sydney." The lecturer, Mr. H. Threlfall, is a well-known authority on the subject of electric lighting, and his lecture was most interesting and instructive. He dealt with the various methods of electric lighting, and the advantages and disadvantages of each. He also dealt with the question of the cost of electric lighting, and the methods of reducing this cost. The lecture was well attended, and the audience was most attentive.

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THE CADET ENCAMPMENT.

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The principal feature of yesterday's work in connection with the encampment of cadets at Moore Park was the march of the cadets from the barracks to the encampment. The march was most orderly, and the cadets were most attentive. They were accompanied by their officers and non-commissioned officers, and the march was most successful. The cadets were most proud of their uniforms, and they were most attentive to the commands of their officers.

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Mr. McILWRAITH instead of convicting the Bank of dishonourable conduct and a breach of faith, has succeeded in converting it into a case of dishonesty. It was useless for him to say that it was not for the purpose of throwing odium on the Bank that he had made the statement, but to warn the colony to keep out of the position of being at the mercy of the Bank. The statement, if believed, could have no other effect than to correct the purpose of throwing odium on the Bank. If it was made without any expectation that it would be believed, or without any intention that it should be, there was a palpable wrong done in making it. Nor was the case improved by saying that the Bank took up the position that they were injured, and would not be satisfied with the correct explanation given by an honest man, then let them take any course they liked." When a charge of dishonourable conduct and breach of faith is made, it is not correct to say not for the purpose of throwing odium on the persons directly referred to, and when this is accompanied by a refusal to withdraw the charge, it is somewhat absurd to suggest that the explanation should be accepted. The Colonial Treasurer of Queensland seems to have confused evidence as to his own position and as to that of the Bank in this matter.

What was said about the Bank having raised £282,000 for the colony during the last seven years, and having been paid not £12,500 for floating a loan which it did not float, was irrelevant, and its introduction could hardly have any other effect than to divert attention from the question of the Bank's conduct. The Bank had Bank has received £282,000, that sum was due to it; and if the £12,500 which it have been paid, it was the business of the Treasurer to have taken earlier steps to prevent the payment, or later ones to recover it. The man who is a business man should know that it is business matters like these it is not the correct thing to suggest considerations of sentiment. The real question is, whether the Bank did or did not make a promise, and if so, whether it has broken it, and, then dishonourably or dishonestly break it. We see that the correspondence, as laid before the House, failed to convince such men as Mr. MOREHEAD, Mr. DONALDSON, and Mr. DALRYMPLE, and that the man who had made the letters and telegrams passed between England and the colony, and the Agent-General in London had interviews with the Bank authorities, and reported to the Government, and that the Colonial Treasurer has in turn formed his impressions. If, as Mr. DALRYMPLE shrewdly suggests, in the course of these proceedings inferences have been made for facts, so much the worse for the inference, and the more the more mistaken inferences, form a bad foundation for a charge of dishonour to rest upon, at any rate when it is made by a Minister of the Crown in his place in Parliament and against such an institution as the Bank of England. The inference that the Bank of honesty nor a breach of faith has been imputed to the Bank by the Agent-General. Sir THOMAS McILWRAITH, as the publisher of the charge, is responsible for it. But after his correct explanation, it is not surprising that the remarkable statement that the charge was not made for the purpose of throwing odium, it is demonstrably clear that judgment as to the action of the Bank must rest upon the words actually used by the Bank, and that the inference drawn from them or interpretations placed upon them by the Colonial Treasurer of Queensland.

The remark that the charge was made "to warn the colony to keep out of the position of being at the mercy of the Bank" is illustrative of Sir THOMAS McILWRAITH's misapprehension of his own position. It might be supposed by a stranger that instead of being Colonial Treasurer he was a candid friend only. Making strong views of the character and dishonesty of the action of the Bank, it would surely have been more appropriate for him to have communicated his opinions directly to the Bank instead of expressing them in a few lines in some of the newspapers, and to have instead of standing up there and using these words to warn the colony against the Bank, he should have taken immediate steps to sever all connection with so untrustworthy an institution. If he is to be in contact with each other, and as he adheres to his words, he condemns his own action. Upon the hypothesis that the Bank may think itself aggrieved and be dissatisfied with the re-affirmation of the charges which is pronounced, he is bound by his declaration he professes himself to be willing to let the Bank take any course it likes. That is to say, after suffering in the name of the colony this great wrong at the hands of the Bank, he is willing to accept the result of what he is willing to permit to be done, to direct the course of the Bank, and can console himself by making his statements and hearing them cheered by his supporters in the Queensland Assembly. The probability that the Bank will take a different course which may seem due to itself, but may not promote the interests of the colony.

Considered as a whole, this case may be regarded as a not altogether surprising warning to the colony of the political position in the first time that men holding office in colonial Governments have lost sight of the obligations of their position. It is not a desirable thing for private members of Parliament to indulge in violent denunciations and fling charges of dishonesty and dishonour. Even if the case of the officers is not because the speakers are conscious that their words are not taken seriously, and carry little weight with them. But when a man takes office in the Government, and speaks as a legislator, he should recognise the fact that the office he holds will give to his words a significance which they might not otherwise possess, and for the sake of that office and of the public interest in it, he should school himself to moderation.

The letter of our New Zealand correspondent which we published yesterday gives a vivid view of the results of the first session of one of the colonies of the Parliament that has been proposed under the name of the new political organization. The picture has an interest for all the colonies, inasmuch as it seems to foreshadow an experience towards which all our Parliaments are tending; and it should go far to allay that apprehension which has been expressed by some people here has been indulging in. We have already referred in an incidental way to the contrast between the progress and performance which is now being made by the New Zealand Parliament, as compared with the progress of the other colonies. The measures which have engaged the attention of legislators, and noting the drastic process of elimination that has been going on, that we were able to realise the barrenness of the results that have come from the labours of a party which had promised or threatened

LAST JAMBO is to open the Spring Show of the
National Society of New South Wales on the
24th inst.

MR. GEORGE SMITH, the Minister for Mines and
Agriculture, has taken steps to have the department
represented at the World's Fair, Chicago,
and has given instructions for the purchase of a
complete collection of subterranean plants (mosses,
liverworts, and grasses), to represent

Tax Government Printing Office Dramatic and Musical Society last evening very creditably presented a pretty comedy, entitled "Written in Sand," before a large audience at the Royal Standard Theatre. The various characters were well sustained by the Misses Grace Royale and Selma

With reference to the case of diphtheria that was announced in the Paramatta Hospital Cottage this week, and refused by the authorities, the secretary wishes it to be understood that no harsh measures were used. The house committee was requested to get a cottage which to place the patient, but was unable to do so. Finally Dr. Power, of the Prince Alfred hospital, relieved the committee, and consented to take the case in, that institution having a diphtheria ward especially designed and fitted up for such cases, as isolated patients.

labourers, the riverwise employers are organising a system of permanent employment at 24s per week of eight hours a day, with pensions. The employers are displacing the casual labourers employed by the river authorities.

FEY'S HAUTED COCOA.
 of Price Medals.
 the most strengthening combination possible.—
 (Advt.)

BECHSTEIN PIANOS
are all for superb and delicious touch, grand-
construction, and richness of tone: they are
regards durability, and for standing up
to be equalled. Illustrated catalogue and
on application. Time payments from 30s
Sole Agents for all Australia: NICHOL-
CO., Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane.—

It was deduced that in case of men
leave the district in search of work, and
to do so the committee be empowered
by advancing strike pay to a limited
amount.

FOR HEALTH'S SAKE.

"SANTAS" DISINFECTANTS.
Agram, non-poisonous, and do not stain.
(Adv.)

any advice on the subject. In resolution must come within the next month. It will not be easy for the Opposition to form a Government in task, in carrying on the business of the country, but I think there is any possibility of a Government being formed."

"I think there would be much chance of direction, and I would hardly care to make of any leading men who might be in any case, even if I were asked, to undertake the leadership of a Coalition Government."

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WHAT NEW ZEALAND IS DOING.

That trade is dull and money scarce has (says the *Mercurio*) become almost an axiom with New Zealand traders. Many causes may be attributed for this state of things. Amongst them may be mentioned the stopping off, and almost entire cessation, of expenditure of borrowed money by the colony. At present

ance, undoubtedly, is the incessant drain upon the resources of the colony in paying interest on the public and private indebtedness; whilst the fact that so much of the capital we are trading with belongs to foreign banks and mercantile companies is a further factor. In addition to the latter two items may be mentioned the fact that the damage in many of the large companies comes from grazing and working sheep and cattle runs are held outside of the colony. The first cause mentioned, the

toppage of the loan expenditure, may be likened to be decrease of a patient's diet: the remaining sum of the old table of the expenditure is not to be cut, but, after all, they are to be regarded as somewhat of a normal character. No young country can go on growing up without borrowing, and the work of maintaining the work to be constructed, a time, if the State will pursue in its borrowing must be anticipated. It is not at all certain that capital will flow from older countries to these new ones, owing to the higher rates of interest offered. It is much to be feared that the bulk of the capital will be absorbed by the unhelped poor countries that it should be. Many years ago, when the railway was first begun, the accrued capital belonging to residents, in the meantime, the foreign capital with which we are concerned, the railway, the State, and the public means that for a time the profits of working the capital are remitted from the colony. New Zealand all the time, the residents, the State, and the public, the revenue received by the railway, the State, and the public.

There is, however, another cause which has powerfully operated during the past few years, in causing the scarcity of money in this colony, and the consequent dullness of trade. We refer to the attitude assumed by the banks towards the trading community. No doubt mercantile matters were in a somewhat serious state in New Zealand a few years ago. Wool was down in price, so was wheat. The frozen meat trade was in its infancy, and land had been "boomed" in some parts to a fictitious value. The intention of the banks to call in overdrafts, and restrict advances

was not unnatural. The extent to which they are being met by the policy made by the Bank of England and the banking returns for the past four years are advances made by the banks during business hours. There have been four successive years of increase, the last year, 1881, from £1,910,97,000 to £2,192,900,000. There has thus been an increase of £294,255,000, or 15 per cent. of an average of 3.75 per cent. per annum. Of the large increase, Victoria has contributed £115,033,000, New South Wales £98,517,000, Queensland £75,000,000, and the four other colonies £94,705,000, smaller amounts. The only colony of which the total contribution for the year has decreased is Tasmania, which has contributed £1,000,000 less than in the four years. The advances stood at June 30 of this year at £2,190,000,000, less than at June 30, 1881, in other words, while the advances have increased, the deposits have decreased. The banks continue carrying on their business, the steady increase of the deposits is about £2,300,000 per annum. During the last year of the four above the average for New Zealand decreased £1,000,000, and the deposits with this decrease of advances, the momentary deposits have gone on most satisfactorily in the colony.

the banks in New Zealand increased by £1,855,000, at that date £12,892,000 was on deposit, being about one-third that sums held similarly in the wealthy colonies of Victoria and New South Wales, while New Zealand deposits exceed by three millions those of Queensland, and are more than South Australia and Tasmania added together. If, in concluding our review of the figures so far as they relate to finance, we endeavour to ascertain the excess of advances over deposits (i.e., the extent to which the banks are called upon to assist their clients beyond the resources furnished by deposits), the following

The figures quoted speak eloquently of the healthy condition of New Zealand. They show that the currency has been able to stand a tightening of its strings—which could hardly be applied to any other colony without involving a serious crisis. We are quite aware that the rise in wool and wheat and the development of the frozen meat trade, have enabled these splendid results to be achieved. These

must be "ren-grit" and "sound bottom" in a country which is aule, in addition to paying its way, to clear off its advances at such a rate as we have been able to do. Under these circumstances it is not unreasonable for us, as representing in some degree the mercantile community of this colony, to point out to the banks that the time has come when their restrictive policy should be abandoned, and when they should treat the industries and trades of this colony

with greater generosity than has marked their action during the past few years.

**MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE IN
CHINA A FAILURE.**

(BY A CHINESE.)

A remarkable article attacking missionary enterprises in China, supposed to be from the pen of the missionary's private secretary, has appeared in the Shanghai *North China Daily News*. In view of the recent repeated popular outbreaks against missionaries, I propose (says the writer) to examine the activities and objects of the missionary enterprises in China, and after such an examination, to see if it

time is not come, both in the interests alike of Chinese and foreigners, when the foreign Government should be asked to undertake, if not the entire withdrawal, at least some modification and control of the whole mission scheme as it now exists in China. The avowed objects of the missionary at the present day, which I will proceed to examine, may, I think be summed up thus: 1. The moral elevation of the people. 2. The intellectual enlightenment of the

Now, any scheme that could raise the people morally, and make them better citizens and nobler men, would be a scheme worth the costs of all merely temporal interests. If the mere embracing of the forms of Christianity which the modern missionaries are bringing into China were really the means of making men morally higher, better, and nobler, so that we could surely think that the best of the nation—and it

not denied that there are still good and noble men in China—would be the people most likely to be attracted by it. But is it so? I appeal to every foreigner who is at all acquainted with the minds of the best and most educated Chinese to say whether such can be converted, whether the very foundation of their national faith and culture can bear such a superstructure as the forms of Christianity which the missionaries bring into China. Is it not, I say, utterly

contrary, an open secret that it is only the worst—the weak, the ignorant, the needy, and the vicious—among the Chinese who have been or could be won by the missionaries called converted. If anyone should think that this is too strong a statement, I challenge him to show me that the missionary converts are, as a class, not to say morally higher, but even as educated and as good and useful citizens as those of the Chinese who have not been converted. I ask him to show that

these converts—men who have lost the faith of their fathers, who are bidden by their foreign teachers to have no sympathy with, if not to despise, the traditions and memories of their own past history, who are isolated and as outcasts in the midst of their own race and people—that these men, when once the mere hope of a pecuniary benefit and other external influences are withdrawn, will not turn out to be worse than the worst of the Chinese are at present. I appeal, there-

to every foreigner in China who has any opportunity of judging—yes, I appeal to the mission itself—to ask his conscience and say whether the carrying out of this part of the programme—namely, to make the Chinese evangelising, morally better and nobler—is not turned out to be a miserable failure. I ask him, the Protestant missionary, to search his heart and say whether it is not the sense of this miserable

culture which has lately made him turn to what calls the teaching of science and works of charity—the two other objects of the mission which we will now proceed to consider.

If, then, it can be shown that the missionary enterprise in China is an intellectual movement—that its missionaries are bringing light where before there was only darkness—that they, by connecting, so to speak, the higher currents of thought, are bringing to the

East and West closer together; that men, I say, have
seen have the support of all good men. But
ask again, can it be shown? No doubt the
protestant missionary has lately taken a great
interest to what he calls science and scientific
teaching. He can, no doubt, tell his native pupils
that the mandarins are foolish to make a fuss about
the eclipse of the moon; but will he not in the very
next hour have to tell the same pupils that the sun

the moon did stand still at the bidding of the heavenly General Joshua, and that the book in which this great event is recorded is a holy book written at the dictation of the all-wise Author of the Universe? I say, therefore, whatever amount of mere scientific information the Protestant missionary is capable of bringing to China, they bring also with them a *cashew-tree*, which must eventually put an end to all hope of intellectual enlightenment for the Chinese. Indeed,

to anyone who knows anything at all of the current state of intellectual enlightenment in Europe, how arrogant and absurd it must seem to see these men of religion, who in Europe have been burned and persecuted, here in China pose themselves as the champions for the cause of science and intellectual enlightenment.

So far, then, is it from being true that the missionary enterprise in China is an intellectual movement, anyone who will take the trouble to look into the matter will find that it is just the opposite.

that mass of impenetrable darkness that goes by the name of missionary publication in China can easily convince himself that it is this mass of darkness that really makes the educated Chinese intellectually despise the foreigner ; and when the educated Chinese see that this mass of darkness is being thrust upon the people with all the arrogant and aggressive presumption of the missionaries on the one hand, and by the threat of gunboats on the part of the foreign

overments on the other hand, it makes an
foreigners with a hatred which only those can feel
who see that all which they hold as the highest and
most sacred as belonging to them as a race and
nation—their light, their culture, and their liberty
—are in danger of being irreparably de-
stroyed and destroyed. This, let me say here, is the
object of the hatred of foreigners among the Chinese.

The third point—works of charity—the writer
over for consideration at a future date.

LADIES' attention is drawn to DAHM'S and CO.'s new
stock of superior jewelry at their new premises, 285 10th
street, opposite Hecobson Brothers. (A-77.)

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

[illegible]

GENERAL NOTICE—The

SELECT **SALE**
 Select yours at Charles Huermerbin's
 AUTHORIZED TO RESELL
 EMERSON STREET
 DEVONSHIRE-
 PORT STREET (1
 GEORGE STREET
 GEORGE STREET
 NEWTON ROAD
 BUXTON STREET
 MARKET STREET
 NORTH SYDNES
 OXFORD STREET

ALL DAY. NO RESERVE. " " "
Lancaster, Pa. " " "
JOHN FERGUS, Auctioneer, &c. " " "
Houses, Land, &c. Wanted. " " "
BETH, House and Land Agent, 462 " " "
St., Paddington. Rents collected, sale, or city. " " "
AND SUBURBS. " " "
WALTER RUMPH and CO., " " "
REAL ESTATE, PROPERTY VALUATORS, &c., " " "
undertake " " "
FURNISHED AND LANDED PROPERTIES " " "
FOR HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES, for the purpose " " "
SALES OF FURNITURE, &c. LETTING OF " " "
FURNITURE, MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES, AND " " "
RENTS. " " "
10, QUEEN-STREET, WOOLLAHRA. " " "
ALEXANDRIA " " "
AUGUSTINE " " "

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THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF THE RAILWAY LINE, and the SUBCOMMITTEE IN WRITING, WITH FULL PARTICULARS, AND THE HONORARY SECRETARIES, TOWN OF BARNSTABLE, MASS.

THOR GLASSOP, Joint
JOHN DART, Hon. Secs.

SHORE LAND SALE. Town Lots for Auction
(Oct. 25. Clarke and McIntyre, auctioneers,
and CABELL, AUCTIONEERS, &c., 70
NORTH STREET, BARNSTABLE,
established 1879.)

Applications for Probate and Mortgage Purposes.
OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF PROBATE, BARNSTABLE,
MASS., opened by the 28th October, furnished COT-
TON, for four months, Moss Vale, Baysal, or
any other acreage, and the following names:
S. BUCKER, Greenmount, Milson's Point.
COTTON INVESTMENT, returning 10 per
cent. on the investment.

DOUGLAS RAY
BELLAMY & HED-
GECOCK, 100
HOMERUSH
KNOMBER-ROAD,
ENGLAND.
GLADSTONE, ST.
GLADSTONE-ST.
PIKE COURT
FOREST LODGE

GLADSTONEVILLE
MUNTERS HILL
BURNLEY, LANC.
KOGARAH
KOGARAH
AND LEITCH
LONDON.
Long-street

about the city, wanted.

THOMSON BROS.,
22 Mount-st.,

EAST SHORE PROPERTY OWNERS.

THOMSON
and CAMILL, Auctioneers,
Avalon, d. try to point out that their
EAST SHORE PROPERTY OWNERS
worked in conjunction with
C. to ELIZABETH-STREET, SYDNEY.
Avalon of the firm for auction and selling
Property are very great.

MANAGED, RENTS AND DIVIDENDS
COLLECTED.

PROPERTY OWNERS, TRUSTEES,
MORTGAGEES, AND OTHERS.

NEWTOWN
NEWTOWN BAY,
NORTH SHORE,
NORTH SYDNEY,
NORTH SYDNEY,
NORTH SYDNEY.

OATLEY and CARLE,
 Solicitors,
 ELIZABETH-STREET, SYDNEY.
 L'FRED-STREET, NORTH SYDNEY,
 for Mortgage and Probate purposes
 of Estates
 of Rents and Dividends
 of Companies and
 of Estates, privately and by auction
 subdivision and Furniture Sales.
 REF OF ATTORNEY ACCEPTED.
 SALES PROMPTLY RENDERED.
 G.-Wanted to Buy, Newspaper Plant
 or other. See Particulars, J. L. G.P.O.
 a, small Product Business, with dwell-
 ing, for sale. See Particulars, J. L. G.P.O.
 PARMATTA-road,
 PETERHAM, C.
 in Ham-
 ville
 RANDWICK and
 RICKWADIE
 SOUTH ALEXAN-
 DENVILLE
 ST. PETER, C.
 and MARRICK
 ST. PETER
 SUMMER HILL,
 ST. LEONARD'S
 NORTH BYDIN
 WOOLLAHRA

TO PURCHASE COTTAGE, on Blue
n, at once. Addr: Mountains, P.O. Ashfield.
P, by good tenant, suitable Home for
ghness, little fruit. X. X. P.O. H'market.
To Rent, small Furnished Cottage, with
State terms, X. L. Herald Office.
To Purchase City PROPERTY, in good
P, for \$100, each. H. H. Herald Office.
P to B, from \$50 to 1000 acres of
new railway, within a radius of 30 miles.
Apply
H. McNAMARA, Darling Harbour.
COTTAGE, brick, fair piece of land,
106, Marwickville Orchard; usual terms.
Terms,
P.O., Summer Hill.

BUILDING ALLOTMENT, about 80ft.
sq., good depth, Petahurst to Strathfield, near
Cottar's P.O., Summer Hill.

To, by Lady and Gentleman (no family),
detached FURNISHED HOUSE or COTTAGE,
or land as preferred; must be well ap-
pointed, new, mod. rent, call R.D.A., Herold
Office, to Rent a Large HOUSE, standing in
grounds, in the neighbourhood of Edgelydell—
particulars to

M.P., Herald Office.

To buy, COTTAGE, close to a station
side of Petahurst; £200 cash. R.D.A.,
Mr. S.M.T.B.,

Box 27, G.F.O., Sydney.

To Purchase Block of LAND, with

...ing. Address	Fruit, P.O., Marriekville	Goldford	Guana.ng
D, Furnished COTTAGE, Glebe, Forest	rest 100 of 100, at once.	Heathorn	Heathorn
S. M. C., 60 Furmestons-road,	Annandale	Heathorn	Heathorn
D to Rent, OFFICES or STORE, any	between Market and Hunter streets, about	Heathorn	Heathorn
A, suitable for a firm of importers.	See 864, G.P.O.	Heathorn	Heathorn
D to Purchase for cash, close of, station	COTTAGE, 4 rooms kitchen, art, gas, city	Heathorn	Heathorn
land; state price.	M. H. O., Canterbury P.O.	Heathorn	Heathorn
VE A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR	THE	Heathorn	Heathorn
LETTING OF PROPERTIES	For	Heathorn	Heathorn

ENT OF ESTATES, AND COLLECTION
OF RENTS.
MORON RIBOS, 2 MOORE-STREET.
All Trusts, Business Effectively Managed.

Horses and Vehicles.

HARD HIGH ROAD.

Just Received,
from New York, a consignment of
ROAD CARTS

Kama
Katsamba
Lauvau
Little Hartley
Liverpool
Lymbon
Lidagou
Merrilands
Mudge
Mon Vale
Muesbrook
Morphy
Moseley River
Marulan
Nilton
Northland West
Northland East
Milingong
Munkefene

ROAD CARTS

we had some little time ago, and which
a situation in the colony, owing to the
prices at which we sold. We propose repair-
ing the benefit of all whom it may concern.

CART AND EARNINGS COMPLETE,
N FORTY TWELVE AND SIX.

CART AND EARNINGS COMPLETE,
N FORTY TWELVE AND SIX.

at the old at the old.
on should be cut as there are only 60 in
the shipment.

Investments in Drapery and other Columns.

ONLY ADDRESS:
PHOENIX HARDWARE AND BROS.,
NEW YORK CITY.

Melrose
Merrimack
Middlebury
Newcastle
Kearland
Nollins
Nimbleby
News
Northampton
Permatine
Penton
Pittsburgh
Putnam
Quinnaboyan
Quintini
Riverside
Ryle
Richmond

PALACE HARNESSES,
HAYMADE (ONLY).
PROVIDERS,
CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.
ERY AND HARNESSES,
EX PORT VICTOR.

We have received from our
LONDON MANUFACTURERS
a present of
EXTRA BEST
GENUINE-HIDE HARNESSES,
to which we
INVITE THE INSPECTION
of those who are in want of a
HEALTHY AND DURABLE
HARNESS IN THE VERY BEST STYLE.

Raymond Terrace	...
Rocky Mount	...
Shelburne	...
Shoalham	...
Sunny Corner	...
St. Marys	...
Creek	...
Stratfield	...
Singeton	...
St. Marys	...
Springwood	...
Sutton Forest	...
Stutland	...
Rofin	...
Tenterden	...
Tanworth	...
Tunst	...
Uxbridge	...
Widomong	...

JOHN BRUSH, SON, and CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
406 GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

TY AND CO., of 150 Castlereagh-street,
of Buggy and Letting-out Establishments.
Vehicles of every description, new and second
and chaps. Give a trial call, and we will treat
you, likewise, our Saddle, new and second
heavy and light. We are also Manufacturers
of Vehicles; also, Vehicles Laid while others
are of choice. Give a trial call.
TY and CO., 150 Castlereagh-street and 173
-street; and Buggy Builders, 201 Castlereagh-
street, near Rushmore-street.

to years.

HORSE and HARNESS for SALE.
A splendid stall, High.

Wagon Wagon
Ditto
Ditto
Carriage
Whitewagon
Wellington
Van
Young

Adelaide
Brisbane
Maryborough
Glen
Glen
Glen
Glen
Melbourne

Phaeton, good condition, shafts, pole,
4 harness. Mr. Zeitz, Liberty-st., Stancore.

Crab, black PONY (mare), 4 years old,
and team, broken into harness and saddle,
will go to city, price \$10. O'BRIEN, Ellington
court, Prince Edward.

Good strong double-sunder, telescope,
GOY, with shafts and pole, in splendid con-
dition. British Mercantile Bank, 110 George-street
and Newtoun-road.

Is a good harness HORSE: will ex-
change saddle, single or Pony. 21 Paddington-st.

PHANTOMS, black and double: Pony
and harness, 4 years old, double harness, in good
condition, new style, light and neat.

KNABT horse, single, 1897 Pitt-street.

Robert
Lemonnier
New Zealand.

ALGAR, F.
ANDERSON and
C. MITCHELL and

KRZY-Backhacks, just unpacked.	BATES, MENNY.
KOOS Brothers, 324 1/2-street.	BROWN, T. B.
Wagners American Cars, Phaetons,	CARKE, SON & CO.
and Broughs, 100 1/2-street, Betsey-st.	GREEN and GO
and two spring Vans and one Dray.	ORDEN, H.
off H. Peter's-street, Woolloomoo.	
and Van and Harrow, or exchange for	WILLIS, W. M.
and Harrow to carry 4 or 6000 brails; most	STREIBER and CO.
condition. Apply R. CHAPPELLOW, Hurst-	THOMAS, W. H.
	VELL, HENRY
	WATSON, ROBE
and Dargies, Lady's Phaeton, Societies,	
and Villars Car, Express Wagon,	ROBINSON, H.
and every description, both new and second-	BRIDGES, J.
hand's Horse Boxes, 187 Castlereagh-street.	
Depot, near-enclosed Harrow, and	
dr. goods, 440 1/2-street, near H.	

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LANOS.—Select yours at Charles Huenerbein's.

POSTPONED UNTIL NEXT WEEK
21st January.

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2 years to expire.
 1/20th of the gross quarterly
 derive from property, £46 per annum from
 and experience.
 annuity from King-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Limited,
 Fitz-street.

REHSEL.—First-class Villa RESIDENCE,
 convenient to station, substantially built, well-fini-
 sh, a large fully recognition room, with annex
 of 1/20th of the gross quarterly
 derive from property, £46 per annum from
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TRAPMAN and HAZLEWOOD, Ltd. King-st.
 YENNER of HOUSES and LAND at HOME-
 1/20th of the gross quarterly
 derive from property, £46 per annum from
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 1/20th of the gross quarterly
 derive from property, £46 per annum from
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TORE HEGSTAD, close to Station.—Com-

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THOMSON BROS., 3 Moore-street.
PROPERTIES A SPECIALTY.
 particularly in City Properties, and can offer the best value for money.
 (Share returns) and speculation. Inquiries are invited from persons wishing to invest in the City.
 THOMSON BROS., 3 Moore-street.
HOLD TREASURY INVESTMENT. Holm-st., Newmarket. Six new two-story brick buildings containing 212 shops, each with a large front entrance to value. THOMSON BROS., 3 Moore-street.
GRASS INVESTMENT. returning £150 per gross acre, in Douglas-street, 10 A.C.B. and 100 A.C.B. THOMSON BROS., 3 Moore-street.
BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
 R. on the North Shore, several ECLAS of LAND, suitable for erection of grand class residences, available at readily in this locality.
 THOMSON BROS., 3 Moore-street.
ROADS, MIDDLE HARBOUR.

CHOICE RESIDENTIAL REALTY.
 Ideal and convenient positions.
 Magnificent view of Harlem, Ae.
 THOMSON Bldg., Mfg. Co. Post
 or 3 Moore-st., Sydney.
MAN'S BAY.—40 ACRES, THE RESERVE,
 containing 8 large rooms, kitchen, laundry, bath,
 verandah, main man's room; view of the Indian
 Islands, surrounding water, etc. Call Mr. J. H.
 W.A., 100 ACRES, 25 MINUTES'
 FROM CITY.
CLUSE OF LAND. Fronting the Main Road
 between two main roads, would subdivide
 close to railway station.
 30 acres, 4 cottages, 8 years at 7 per cent.

TORRENS TITLE
OUTLET AND CASTLE.
 100 ACRES, 10 minutes' ride, Sydney.
Y OF FERTILE W.A.,
MINUTES WALK FROM TOWN HALL.
 BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
 REFERENCES: 66 X 320, FRONTING TWO

IS BUILT, and commencing on the whole of the
is, is to Perth what Church Hill is to the Sydney
This have been the principal features of the
E LIKE THIS HAS NEVER BEFORE OFFERED
IN SYDNEY BEFORE.

POSITION IS INCREASING FAST, AND LAND IS
DAILY ENHANCING IN VALUE.

TORRENS TITLE.

ONLY £300 per lot; £50 deposit, balance in 5
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GATLEY AND CAHILL,
Auctioneers, &c.,
70, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PROPERTIES OWNERS, TRUSTEES,
MORTGAGERS, AND OTHERS.

GATLEY AND CAHILL,
Auctioneers, &c.,
WILLIAM-STREET, SYDNEY.

ALFRED W. GATLEY, SYDNEY.
KARL
Attorneys for Mortgage and Probate purposes
announcing of Estates

OF HOMES AND LAND.
 OF THIS COUNTRY, privately and by auction
 for Richard and Catherine Purchase Estate.
 POWERS OF ATTORNEY ACCEPTED.
 MUST RAISE PROMPTLY RENDERED.
 (H. SHORE) SYDNEY HEIGHTS,
 where, trusting Falcon-street, magnificent Park-
 land, with a large, splendid lake, suitable for
 the most extensive and profitable purposes.
 Terms - 10 per cent. deposit, balance 2 equal
 instalments, 10 months. This is a rare
 opportunity to be improved at once. This is a rare
 OATLEY and CAMILL.
 Agents, and Estate Agents,
 H. SHORE, Kent-street, Brighton - Gent's -
 and COTTAGE RESIDENCE, 10 rooms,
 large, extensive harbor view, substantially built,
 in perfect condition.
 T. WOOD, old station - W. B. COTTAGE,
 10 rooms, 100 ft. long, half-acre land, planted
 with fruit trees, and a very nice view over
 the harbor, and the city.
 H. SHORE, Kent-street, Brighton -

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